## **Toxicokinetics Data Summary**

**Compound:** Di-n-butyl Phthalate/ **Analyte:** Mono-n-butyl Phthalate

**CAS Number:** 84-74-2

**Experiment Number:** S0545

**Species/Strain:** Mouse/B6C3F1

Route: IV, Gavage

Request Date: 7/11/2023 Request Time: 10:03:16

Lab: RTI

### Male

30 IV Plasma<sup>a,c</sup>

# **Treatment Group (mg/kg)**

30 IV Plasmab

Cmax_obs (ug/mL)	54.2	
Alpha (minute <sup>-1</sup> )		0.0668 ± 0.016
Beta (minute <sup>-1</sup> )		0.000648 ± 0.056
Beta Half-life (minute)	78.1	
k01 (minute <sup>-1</sup> )		0.0750 ± 0.020
k10 (minute <sup>-1</sup> )		0.0566 ± 0.69
k12 (minute <sup>-1</sup> )		0.0100 ± 0.69
K21 (minute <sup>-1</sup> )		0.000764 ± 0.57
CI (mL*min/kg)	24.2	
V1 (L/kg)		0.478 ± 0.11
MRT (minute)	24.9	
AUCinf_pred (ug/mL*min)	992	

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# Treatment Group (mg/kg)

	reatment Group (mg/kg)			
	83 Gavage Plasma <sup>a,d</sup>	166 Gavage Plasma <sup>a,e</sup>	332 Gavage Plasma <sup>a,f</sup>	
			_	_
Cmax_obs (ug/mL)	76.7	133	208	
Tmax_obs (minute)	15	30	30	
Beta Half-life (minute)	101	52.4	86.2	
CI (mL*min/kg)	27.0	20.5	16.6	
MRT (minute)	32.9	44.6	70.1	
AUCinf_pred (ug/mL*min)	2442	6492	15978	
F	0.90	1.18	1.45	

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**Treatment Group (ppm)** 

1000 Dosed Feed Plasma<sup>c</sup>

2000 Dosed Feed Plasma<sup>c</sup>

**Parameters Not Available** 

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LEGEND

Route: IV, Gavage

MODELING SOFTWARE PCNONLIN

#### MODELING METHOD & BEST FIT MODEL

<sup>a</sup> Models 200 and 201, PCNONLIN software, SCI Software, Lexington, KY, Noncompartmental analysis

bcompartmental modeling techniques with established models or models written to simultaneously solve iv and oral data sets (PCNONLIN), 2-compartmental model using equations derived from simultaneous fitting the iv and low oral dose data (Studies T and U)

#### **EXCEPTIONS**

c24 mg MBP eq per kg. For MRT parameter (Estimate(0-T)/Estimate(inf) is less than 0.90. Single data point at 360 not included in analysis. d66 mg MBP eq per kg. For MRT parameter (Estimate(0-T)/Estimate(inf) is less than 0.90. Replicate 2 at 15 minutes declared an outlier. e133 mg MBP eq per kg. Single data point at 600 not included in analyses.e1066 mg MBP eq per kg. For MRT parameter and AUCinf pred (Estimate(0-T)/Estimate(inf) is less than 0.90.

<sup>f</sup>266 mg MBP eq per kg. Replicate 3 at 15 and 360 minutes declared an outlier.

#### **ANALYTE**

Mono-n-butyl Phthalate

Species/Strain: Mouse/B6C3F1

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TK PARAMETERS

Cmax obs = Observed or Predicted Maximum plasma (or tissue) concentration

Tmax\_obs = Time at which Cmax predicted or observed occurs

Alpha = Hybrid rate constant of the alpha phase

Beta = Hybrid rate constant of the beta phase

Beta Half-life = Half-life for the beta phase

k01 = Absorption rate constant, ka

k10 = Elimination rate constant from the central compartment also ke or kelim

k12 = Distribution rate constant from first to second compartment

k21 = Distribution rate constant from second to first compartment

CI = Clearance, includes total clearance

V1 = Volume of distribution of the central compartment, includes Vd and V volume of distribution, Vz apparent volume of distribution NCA, Vapp apparent volume of distribution for intravenous studies

MRT = Mean residence time

AUCinf pred = Area under the plasma concentration versus time curve, AUC, extrapolated to time equals infinity

F = Bioavailability, absolute bioavailability

Route: IV, Gavage

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#### TK PARAMETERS PROTOCOL

#### ANALYSIS METHOD

Di-n-butyl phthalate (DBP) and mono-n-butyl phthalate (MBP) were determined by a high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) method in the plasma of mice, rats, and hamsters using UV detection (275 nm). Dipropyl phthalate was used as an internal standard. Sodium fluoride was added to the samples (present at approximately 0.01 g/mL blood) to inhibit non-specific esterase activity in the blood. DI-n-butyl phthalate (DBP) was found to be rapidly converted to Mono-n-butyl phthalate (MBP) in rodents. Toxicokinetic analyses were performed on MBP plasma concentrations.

### TK INTRAVENOUS PLASMA

### 30 mg/kg

Mice, Sprague Dawley rats, and Syrian (Golden) hamsters were administered a single intravenous or gavage dose. Blood was collected post-dosing from 3 animals/species/route/dose/timepoint for up to 13 timepoints. Blood was collected at selected post-dosing intervals by cardiac puncture under terminal anesthesia for mice and hamsters. Rats were sampled twice from alternating orbital plexus.

### TK\_GAVAGE PLASMA

# 83 mg/kg, 166 mg/kg, 332 mg/kg

Mice, Sprague Dawley rats, and Syrian (Golden) hamsters were administered a single intravenous or gavage dose. Blood was collected post-dosing from 3 animals/species/route/dose/timepoint for up to 13 timepoints. Blood was collected at selected post-dosing intervals by cardiac puncture under terminal anesthesia for mice and hamsters. Rats were sampled twice from alternating orbital plexus.

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TK PARAMETERS PROTOCOL (cont'd)

TK\_DOSED FEED PLASMA

1000 ppm, 2000 ppm

Date given as first exposure is date blood samples were first taken from that group. Mice, Wistar Furth rats, and Syrian hamsters were administered dl-n-butyl phthalate (DBP) in certified NIH-07 feed (meal for dosed feed) for 7 days and into the 8th day. On the 7th day blood was taken from one animal per time point for 10-11 timepoints. Blood samples were collected beginning at 10 am on the 7th day and ending at 8 am on the 8th day (mice and rats). On the 7th day blood was taken from one hamster per time point for 10-11 timepoints beginning at 2 pm on day 7 and ending on 10 am (1000 ppm hamster) or noon (20,000 ppm hamster) on day 8. Animals had access to feed ad libitum. Mean dose received (mg DBP/kg body weight/day) excluding days 1-2 and 7-end were 167.13, 3440.91, 70.28, 1323.5, 60.63, and 1187.45 mg/DBP/kg/day for mouse 1000 ppm, mouse 20,000 ppm, rat 1000 ppm, rat 20,000 ppm, hamster 1000 ppm, and hamster 20,000 ppm doses, respectively. Because DBP was found to be rapidly converted to mono-n-butyl phthalate (MBP) in rodents, the kinetics of MBP was also examined following oral and intravenous administration of DBP. Toxicokinetic parameters are for MBP. Although no statement was made in final report, the protocol specified that animals administered DBP by dosed feed were between 11-15 weeks at time of first dose.